

Hyperbolicity and quasi-hyperbolicity in polynomial diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2

ERIC BEDFORD, LORENZO GUERINI, AND JOHN SMILLIE

Abstract: We consider complex Hénon maps which are quasi-hyperbolic. We show that a quasi-hyperbolic map is uniformly hyperbolic if and only if there are no tangencies between stable and unstable manifolds.

Introduction	5
1 Invariant families of parametrized curves	8
2 Expanded metric	12
3 Motion of local manifolds	15
4 Projection maps	18
5 Characterization of hyperbolicity	21
5.1 Proof of Theorem 2 in the non-hyperbolic case	22
5.2 Proof of Theorem 2 in the hyperbolic case	24
6 Consequences of Theorem 2	27
References	30

Introduction

Viewed as dynamical systems, polynomial diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2 have features in common with complex polynomial maps in one variable and the well studied family of Hénon maps of \mathbb{R}^2 . Friedland–Milnor [13] show that the dynamically interesting polynomial diffeomorphisms are finite compositions of generalized (complex) Hénon mappings.

We begin by defining sets based with the basic dichotomy of bounded/unbounded orbits; K^\pm are the sets where the forward/backward orbits are

Received June 16, 2020.

bounded. Thus K^\pm and $K := K^+ \cap K^-$ are the analogues of the filled Julia sets for polynomial maps of \mathbb{C} . The sets where the forward/backward iterates are not equicontinuous are given by $J^\pm := \partial K^\pm$. These sets are analogues of the Julia set of polynomial maps in \mathbb{C} . The chaotic dynamics takes place inside the set $J := J^+ \cap J^-$.

Another analogue of the Julia set in dimension two is the boundary $J^* := \partial_S K \subset J$, where ∂_S denotes the Shilov boundary (in the sense of function algebras). In [4] we showed that J^* is equal to the closure of the set \mathcal{S} of saddle periodic points. Additional dynamical properties/characterizations for J^* were obtained in [3, 4] and [2].

There are several reasons to be interested in polynomial diffeomorphisms which are hyperbolic. Our understanding of chaotic dynamical systems is most complete in the hyperbolic case. It is also interesting to know how the locus of hyperbolic maps sits inside the parameter space and the relation between hyperbolicity and structural stability (see [11] and [7]). We take *hyperbolicity* to mean that the system is hyperbolic on its chain recurrent set. For polynomial diffeomorphisms this is equivalent to the condition that the set J is a hyperbolic set, though the chain recurrent set may be larger than J (see [3]). Further, it was shown that $J = J^*$ for hyperbolic maps, and the stable manifolds \mathcal{W}^s give a Riemann surface lamination of J^+ . In fact, [5, Theorem 8.3] characterized hyperbolicity on J in terms of the existence of transverse Riemann surface laminations of J^+ and J^- in a neighborhood of J . We will strengthen this characterization in Theorem 6.5.

The standard notion of hyperbolicity involves uniform expansion and contraction, as well as transversality between expanding and contracting directions. In [5] we defined a canonical metric $\|\cdot\|_q^\#$ on the unstable space $E_q^u \subset T_q\mathbb{C}^2$ for each saddle $q \in \mathcal{S}$. A map is said to be *quasi-expanding* if Df expands this metric uniformly (independently of $q \in \mathcal{S}$) in the sense that there is a $\kappa > 1$ with $\|Df_q v\|_{f(q)}^\# \geq \kappa \|v\|_q^\#$ for any nonzero $v \in E_q^u$. For quasi-expanding maps, this extends to $x \in J^*$. In [5] it was shown that every hyperbolic map is quasi-expanding, with $\|\cdot\|^\#$ equivalent to the Euclidean norm. A map is *quasi-contracting* if its inverse is quasi-expanding.

We let $B(q, r)$ denote the ball of radius r centered at q and let $W_{q,r}^s$ denote the connected component of $W_q^s \cap B(q, r)$ containing x . A geometric characterization of quasi-expansion is the Proper, Bounded Area Condition: there exists $r > 0$ such that for all saddles $q \in \mathcal{S}$, (i) $W_{q,r}^u$ is proper, i.e., closed in $B(q, r)$, and (ii) the area of $W_{q,r}^u$ is uniformly bounded. This means that the degree of local folding of the manifolds $\{W_q^u : q \in \mathcal{S}\}$ near a saddle point q_0 will be bounded. On the other hand, if $\{W_q^u : q \in \mathcal{S}\}$ is part of a lamination, then there is no local folding.

Quasi-expansion may be viewed as a 2-dimensional analogue of semi-hyperbolicity for polynomial maps of \mathbb{C} (see the Appendix of [5]). An important motivation for us was the work of Carleson, Jones and Yoccoz [8], who showed that semi-hyperbolicity was equivalent to a number of geometric and potential-theoretic properties.

A map will be said to be *quasi-hyperbolic* if it is both quasi-expanding and quasi-contracting. Although there is no explicit requirement of transversality between stable and unstable directions, the stable and unstable manifolds exhibit a weak sort of transversality, as formulated in Proposition 3.6. Quasi-hyperbolic maps share many properties with hyperbolic ones, and we use this to apply hyperbolic methods in more general contexts. In the non-hyperbolic case, the canonical metric $\|\cdot\|^\#$ may not be equivalent to the Euclidean metric on \mathbb{C}^2 . However there is a useful filtration of J^* by a finite number of sets J_{m^s, m^u}^* , each of which carries a metric $\|\cdot\|_{\#, m^s, m^u}$. This metric $\|\cdot\|_{\#, m^s, m^u}$ is locally equivalent to the Euclidean metric for $x \in J_{m^s, m^u}^*$, but it may blow up as x approaches a stratum with larger values of (m^s, m^u) . For maximal values of (m^s, m^u) , J_{m^s, m^u}^* is compact and a uniformly hyperbolic set.

In Theorem 1 we represent unstable manifolds as injective holomorphic mappings $\xi_x^u : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$, and we write $W_x^u := \xi_x^u(\mathbb{C})$, with $\mathcal{W}^u := \{W_x^u : x \in J^*\}$. By part (ii) of Theorem 1, $\{W_q^u : q \in \mathcal{S}\}$ extends continuously to \mathcal{W}^u . Let us recall the unstable set

$$\mathbb{W}_x^u := \{z \in \mathbb{C}^2 : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}(f^{-n}(x), f^{-n}(z)) = 0\}$$

which, dynamically, is the attracting basin of x for the inverse map f^{-1} . We refer to W_x^u as an unstable manifold although we only know that $W_x^u \subset \mathbb{W}_x^u$ (Proposition 2.5); we do not know whether these two sets always coincide.

Theorem 1. *Suppose that f is quasi-expanding. With the notation above, we have*

- (i) *For each $x \in J^*$, there is an injective holomorphic immersion $\xi_x^u : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow J^+ \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ such that $W_x^u \subset \mathbb{W}_x^u$.*
- (ii) *There exists $\hat{r} > 0$ such that if $0 < r < \hat{r}$, then $W_{x,r}^u$ is a (closed) subvariety of $B(x, r)$. If $x \in J^*$, then for all but finitely many values of $r < \hat{r}$, the dependence of the closures on y , i.e. $J^* \ni y \mapsto \overline{W_{y,r}^s}$, is continuous at x in the Hausdorff topology.*

If f is quasi-hyperbolic, then Theorem 1 holds also for ξ_x^s and W_x^s . We write $\mathcal{W}^{s/u}$ for the families of the stable/unstable manifolds. These stable/unstable manifolds are smooth, so it makes sense to say that they have

transverse or tangential intersection. With this, we may characterize uniform hyperbolicity.

Theorem 2. *Suppose that f is quasi-hyperbolic. Then f is uniformly hyperbolic on J if and only if there is no tangency between \mathcal{W}^s and \mathcal{W}^u .*

Theorem 2 was proved earlier in [6] for real Hénon maps of maximal entropy. For such maps we have $J \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, and by [5] such maps are quasi hyperbolic. One purpose of the present paper is to extend the work of [6] from the context of real, maximal entropy to the more general setting of quasi hyperbolicity.

Theorem 1 will be a consequence of Theorems 1.5, 3.5 and Proposition 2.5. Theorem 2 will be proved in §5.

1. Invariant families of parametrized curves

[5] gives several distinct but equivalent ways of defining quasi-expansion. One of these is the Proper, Bounded Area Condition, which makes no explicit reference to expansion. There are also a number of other definitions which use the pluri-complex Green function G^+ , which is characterized by the properties:

- (i) G^+ is continuous on \mathbb{C}^2 , $G^+ = 0$ on K^+ , and $G^+ > 0$ on $\mathbb{C}^2 - K^+$,
- (ii) G^+ is pluri-subharmonic on \mathbb{C}^2 , and pluri-harmonic on $\mathbb{C}^2 - K^+$,
- (iii) $G^+(z) \leq \log(\|z\| + 1) + O(1)$, and $\limsup_{z \rightarrow \infty} G^+(z) / \log(\|z\| + 1) = 1$.

A convenient formula (see [15], [12], [3]) is that G^+ is the super-exponential rate of escape of orbits to infinity: $G^+(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\deg(f))^{-n} \log(\|f^n(z)\| + 1)$.

One of the equivalent definitions of quasi-expansion concerns the existence of a large normal family of entire curves imbedded in J^- . We will use this as our definition and derive a number of its properties.

Definition 1.1. Let f be a Hénon map and $X \subset J$ be an invariant set, so that $J^* \subset \overline{X}$. Suppose that through every $x \in X$ passes an *unstable manifold* W_x^u , which is the image of an injective holomorphic immersion $\psi_x : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow J^-$. Assume further that ψ_x satisfies the normalization conditions

$$(1.1) \quad \psi_x(0) = x, \quad \max_{|\zeta| \leq 1} G^+ \circ \psi_x(\zeta) = 1.$$

We say that f is *quasi-expanding* on X ¹ if the three following conditions are satisfied:

Invariance: $f(W_x^u) = W_{f(x)}^u$, for every $x \in X$;

Disjointness: W_x^u and W_y^u are either equal or disjoint, for every $x, y \in X$;

Normality: The family $\Psi = \{\psi_x : x \in X\}$ is normal.

We say that f is *quasi-contracting* on X if f^{-1} is quasi-expanding on X . A map f is *quasi-hyperbolic* if it is both quasi-expanding and quasi-contracting.

We note that if ψ_x satisfies (1.1), then so does the “rotated” parametrization $\psi_x(e^{ia}\zeta)$ for any $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Normality of Ψ does not depend on the choice of rotation.

We give the two principal examples of invariant sets X , which exist for all Hénon maps. In Example 1 below, the curves are the unstable manifolds of saddle points. For Example 2 all the curves are the same unstable manifold W_q^u but the parameterizations are different.

Example 1 (Saddle points). We let $X := \mathcal{S}$ be the set of periodic points of saddle type. Suppose that $f^N(p) = p$, and the multipliers of Df^N at p are $\nu_s, \nu_u \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\nu_s| < 1 < |\nu_u|$. For each $p \in \mathcal{S}$, there is an uniformization $\xi_p : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow W_p^u$ such that $\xi_p(0) = p$, and $f^N(\xi_p(\zeta)) = \xi_p(\nu_u \zeta)$. Here W_p^u denotes the standard unstable manifold through the saddle point p . We may change the parametrization so that $\psi_p(\zeta) := \xi_p(\alpha \zeta)$ satisfies (1.1). It follows that $\Psi_{\mathcal{S}} := \{\psi_p : p \in \mathcal{S}\}$ satisfies the invariance and disjointness conditions in the definition of quasi-expansion.

Example 2 (Recentered unstable manifold). Let q denote any saddle fixed point, and let $\xi_q : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow W_q^u$ be an uniformization of the unstable manifold through q . By [2], $W_q^u \cap W_q^s$ is a dense subset of J^* , and we choose $X \subset W_q^u \cap J$ such that $J^* \subset \overline{X}$. For $y \in X$, let $\zeta_y \in \mathbb{C}$ be such that $\xi_q(\zeta_y) = y$. We may “re-center” the parametrization of this curve to the point y , i.e., we choose $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ so that $\psi_y(\zeta) := \xi_q(\alpha \zeta + \zeta_y)$ satisfies (1.1). Thus $\Psi_{q\mathcal{R}} := \{\psi_y : y \in X\}$ satisfies the invariance and disjointness conditions in the definition of quasi-expansion.

If f is quasi-expanding on X we let $\widehat{\Psi}$ denote the set of normal limits of sequences in Ψ , and for $x \in \overline{X}$ we set $\widehat{\Psi}_x := \{\psi \in \widehat{\Psi} : \psi(0) = x\}$. There are

¹Our definition of quasi expansion is slightly different from [5] because of the introduction of the set X , which allows us to deal more flexibly with the possibility that $J^* \neq J$.

quasi-expanding maps f for which $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}$ may fail to be 1-to-1, and there may be ζ_0 where $\psi'(\zeta_0) = 0$. Thus the elements of $\widehat{\Psi}_x$ may not be essentially unique modulo rotation of parameters.

Given $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}$, we define

$$\text{Ord}(\psi) = \min\{k \in \mathbb{N}_{>0} \mid \psi^{(k)}(0) \neq 0\}.$$

The following definition will be relevant in section 5.

Definition 1.2. Let f be quasi-expanding on X and consider a sequence of points $x_k \in X$ converging to $x \in X$. We say that the sequence x_k converges to x with m -folding along the unstable direction if $\psi_{x_k} \rightarrow \psi \in \widehat{\Psi}$ and $\text{ord}(\psi) = m$.

If f is quasi-contracting on X we define an analogous notions of convergence with m -folding along the stable direction.

Proposition 1.3. *If f is quasi-expanding, then $\widehat{\Psi}$ satisfies (1.1) and the following disjointness condition*

$$(1.2) \quad \text{If } \psi_1, \psi_2 \in \widehat{\Psi}, \text{ then either } \psi_1(\mathbb{C}) = \psi_2(\mathbb{C}), \text{ or } \psi_1(\mathbb{C}) \cap \psi_2(\mathbb{C}) = \emptyset$$

Proof. It is evident that (1.1) must hold. If (1.2) fails, there are $\zeta_1, \zeta_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in \widehat{\Psi}$ such that $\psi_1(\zeta_1) = \psi_2(\zeta_2)$, but $\psi_1(\mathbb{C}) \neq \psi_2(\mathbb{C})$. Thus $\tilde{x} := \psi_1(\zeta_1) = \psi_2(\zeta_2)$ is an isolated point of $\psi_1(\mathbb{C}) \cap \psi_2(\mathbb{C})$. On the other hand, ψ_1 is the locally uniform limit of $\psi_{1,j} \in \Psi$ (and similarly for ψ_2). By the continuity of complex intersections, there is an intersection point of $\psi_{1,j}(\mathbb{C}) \cap \psi_2(\mathbb{C})$ near \tilde{x} when j is sufficiently large. Now if we choose k sufficiently large, there is an intersection point of $\psi_{1,j}(\mathbb{C}) \cap \psi_{2,k}(\mathbb{C})$ near \tilde{x} . This contradicts disjointness in the definition of quasi-expansion. \square

Given $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in \widehat{\Psi}_x$ we have $\psi_1(0) = \psi_2(0) = x$, and therefore $\psi_1(\mathbb{C}) = \psi_2(\mathbb{C})$. This allows us to define an unstable manifold through every point of \overline{X} .

Definition 1.4. Let f be quasi-expanding on X . Given $x \in \overline{X}$ we define $W_x^u := \psi(\mathbb{C})$, where ψ is any element of $\widehat{\Psi}_x$.

Since the sets W_x^u are uniform limits of disjoint disks, we have the following consequence of [16, Proposition 12].

Theorem 1.5 (Lyubich–Peters). *The set $W_x^u \subset J^-$ is biholomorphic to \mathbb{C} .*

Proof. Every $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}_x$ is the locally uniform limit of a sequence of maps whose images lie in J^- , therefore $W_x^u = \psi(\mathbb{C}) \subset J^-$. The map ψ is not constant

by (1.1), therefore by [16, Proposition 12] W_x^u has no singular points. In particular W_x^u is a Riemann surface.

Every $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}_x^s$ is finite-to-one, see for instance [14, Lemma 3.3]. Therefore W_x^u is simply connected. By Liouville theorem the set $W_x^u \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ is not biholomorphic to the unit disk nor the Riemann sphere. We conclude that W_x^u is biholomorphic to \mathbb{C} . \square

For $x \in \overline{X}$ and $r > 0$ we let $B(x, r) \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ denote the ball of radius r , centered at x . For $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}_x$, we let $\mathcal{D}_\psi = \mathcal{D}_\psi(r)$ denote the connected component of the open set $\psi^{-1}(B(x, r))$ containing the origin. By (1.1), ψ is non-constant, and we can choose $r > 0$ small enough that $\psi : \mathcal{D}_\psi \rightarrow B(x, r)$ is proper, which corresponds to the property that $\text{dist}(\psi, x) = r > 0$ on $\partial\mathcal{D}_\psi$. We may choose a uniform r that works for all $x \in J^*$. By the Maximum Principle, \mathcal{D}_ψ is a topological disk, so by the Riemann Mapping Theorem it is conformally equivalent to the unit disk. For $x \in \overline{X}$ and $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}_x$, the fact that ψ is non constant means that there is an integer $m \geq 1$ and $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{C}^2$ such that $\psi(\zeta) = x + \vec{a}\zeta^m + \dots$, where the dots indicate higher powers of ζ . Thus there are $r, \rho > 0$ such that $\text{dist}(\psi(\zeta), x) \geq r$ for all $|\zeta| = \rho$. This means that $\mathcal{D}_\psi \subset \{|\zeta| < \rho\}$. Since $|\psi'|$ is bounded by some number M on $|\zeta| \leq \rho$, we know that $\{|\zeta| < r/M\} \subset \mathcal{D}_\psi$. By the compactness of $\widehat{\Psi}$, we have:

Proposition 1.6. *For sufficiently small $r > 0$, there are $0 < \rho_1 < \rho_2$ such that*

$$(1.3) \quad \{|\zeta| < \rho_1\} \subset \mathcal{D}_\psi \subset \{|\zeta| < \rho_2\} \quad \forall \psi \in \widehat{\Psi}.$$

By *inner radius* $\rho^{\text{in}} := \rho^{\text{in}}(r)$ and *outer radius* $\rho^{\text{out}} := \rho^{\text{out}}(r)$ we will denote the maximal/minimal values such that (1.3) holds. From Proposition 1.6, is evident that both of these radii are monotone increasing in r and tend to zero as $r \rightarrow 0$.

The converse of the previous Proposition is also valid

Proposition 1.7. *Given $\rho > 0$, there exist $0 < r_1 < r_2$ such that*

$$\mathcal{D}_\psi(r_1) \subset \{|\zeta| < \rho\} \subset \mathcal{D}_\psi(r_2). \quad \forall \psi \in \widehat{\Psi}.$$

Proof. By quasi-expansion there exists $M > 0$ so that $\sup_{\zeta \in \{|\zeta| < \rho\}} \|\psi'(\zeta)\| < M$ uniformly on $\widehat{\Psi}$. The second inclusion follows by taking $r_2 = M\rho$. It is not hard to show that for $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}$ there exists $r > 0$ so that $\mathcal{D}_\psi(r) \subset \{|\zeta| < \rho\}$. The existence of r_1 follows from compactness of $\widehat{\Psi}$. \square

2. Expanded metric

Let f be quasi-hyperbolic on X . If $x \in X$, then $f(\psi_x)$ differs from $\psi_{f(x)}$ by a linear reparametrization, so there exists $\lambda_x \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$(2.1) \quad f(\psi_x(\zeta)) = \psi_{f(x)}(\lambda_x \zeta).$$

The second condition in (1.1) may be interpreted as saying that the disk $\{|\zeta| < 1\}$ is the largest disk centered at the origin and contained in the set $\{G^+ \circ \psi_x < 1\} \subset \mathbb{C}$. Under f (equivalently $L_{\lambda_x}(\zeta) = \lambda_x \zeta$) this unit disk is taken to the disk $\{|\zeta| < |\lambda_x|\} \subset \mathbb{C}$. A basic property of G^+ is that $G^+ \circ f = \deg(f)G^+$, and $\deg(f) \geq 2$. Since $\{|\zeta| < |\lambda_x|\}$ is then the largest disk inside $\{G^+ < \deg(f)\}$, it follows that $|\lambda_x| > 1$.

We define three rate of growth functions:

$$m_\psi(r) := \max_{|\zeta| \leq r} G^+(\psi(\zeta)), \quad m(r) := \inf_{\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}} m_\psi(r), \quad M(r) := \sup_{\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}} m_\psi(r)$$

With this notation, we see that for $x \in X$, the value of $|\lambda_x|$ is defined by the condition $m_{\psi_{f(x)}}(|\lambda_x|) = d$.

Proposition 2.1. *If f is quasi-expanding, then the following hold:*

- (i) $M(r) < \infty$ for all $r < \infty$.
- (ii) $m(r) > 0$ for all $r > 0$.
- (iii) Let κ be such that $M(\kappa) = \deg(f)$. Then $\kappa > 1$, and $|\lambda_x| \geq \kappa$ for all $x \in X$.
- (iv) There exists $K \geq \kappa$ so that $|\lambda_x| \leq K$ for all $x \in X$.

Proof. Properties (i–iii) are proved in [5]. Property (iv) is shown in [14, Corollary 2.8]. \square

In fact, each of the conditions (i–iii) is equivalent to normality of Ψ (see [5]).

Given a quasi-expanding map, it is possible to define (intrinsic) metrics and distances on each unstable manifold W_x^u . With respect to these quantities, the map f expands uniformly. These definitions are given in term of the injective immersions ψ_x , but do not depend on the particular choice of ψ_x (recall that ψ_x is uniquely determined up to rotations).

Expanding metric: For each $x \in X$, we define E_x^u to be the 1-dimensional subspace of $T_x(\mathbb{C}^2)$ spanned by $\psi'_x(0)$, or equivalently the tangent space of W_x^u at the point x . We let $|\cdot|_e$ denote the Euclidean norm and define a new norm on E_x^u :

$$\|v\|_x^\# := \frac{|v|_e}{|\psi'_x(0)|_e}, \quad v \in E_x^u.$$

With this definition, the (operator) norm of $\psi'_x(0)$ is 1. By applying the chain rule on $f \circ \psi_x$, we find that the operator norm of the restriction of $D_x f$ to E_x^u with respect to the metric $\|\cdot\|_x^\#$ is given by

$$\|D_x f\|_x^\# = \frac{\|D_x f(v)\|_{f(x)}^\#}{\|v\|_x^\#} = |\lambda_x|, \quad \text{for } v \in E_x^u$$

Expanding distance: For each $x \in X$, we define $\text{dist}_x^u : W_x^u \times W_x^u \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$, by pulling back the euclidean distance of \mathbb{C} via $(\psi_x^u)^{-1}$. We have that

$$\text{dist}_{f(x)}^u(f(y_1), f(y_2)) = |\lambda_x| \text{dist}_x^u(y_1, y_2), \quad \text{for } y_1, y_2 \in W_x^u$$

If $x, y \in X$ are so that $W_y^u = W_x^u$, then the holomorphic maps ψ_x^u and ψ_y^u coincide up to an affine transformation. Therefore $\text{dist}_y^u = c \text{dist}_x^u$ for some real number $c > 0$.

Lemma 2.2. *Suppose that $W_x^u = W_y^u$ for some $x, y \in X$. Given $a \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $b \in \mathbb{C}$ so that $\psi_y(\zeta) = \psi_x(a\zeta + b)$, we have that*

$$||a| - 1| \leq |b| = \text{dist}_x^u(x, y).$$

If $c > 0$ is so that $\text{dist}_y^u = c \text{dist}_x^u$, then $|c^{-1} - 1| \leq \text{dist}_x^u(x, y)$.

Proof. The first normalization condition in (1.1) implies $y = \psi_y(0) = \psi_x(b)$, showing that $|b| = \text{dist}_x^u(x, y)$. By the second condition in (1.1), there exists $|\zeta_y| = 1$, so that

$$1 = G^+ \circ \psi_y(\zeta_y) = G^+ \circ \psi_x(a\zeta_y + b),$$

proving that $|a\zeta_y + b| \geq 1$, and therefore that $|a| \geq 1 - |b|$. Similarly we may find $|\zeta_x| = 1$ so that

$$1 = G^+ \circ \psi_x(\zeta_x) = G^+ \circ \psi_y\left(\frac{\zeta_x - b}{a}\right),$$

proving that $\left|\frac{\zeta_x - b}{a}\right| \geq 1$, and therefore $|a| \leq 1 + |b|$. It is not difficult to show that $c = |a|^{-1}$, concluding the proof of the lemma. \square

Properties (iii–iv) of Proposition 2.1 give the following

Proposition 2.3. *Let f be quasi-expanding. Then there exists $1 < \kappa \leq K$ so that for every $x \in X$ we have*

$$\kappa \leq \|D_x f\|_x^\# \leq K,$$

and

$$\kappa \operatorname{dist}_x^u(y_1, y_2) \leq \operatorname{dist}_{f(x)}^u(f(y_1), f(y_2)) \leq K \operatorname{dist}_x^u(y_1, y_2) \quad \text{for } y_1, y_2 \in W_x^u,$$

Let $r > 0$ be sufficiently small, and write $\rho^{\text{in}}, \rho^{\text{out}}$ for the inner and outer radii given by Proposition 1.6. As in the introduction, $W_{x,r}^u$ denotes the connected component of $W_x^u \cap B(x, r)$ containing a given $x \in \overline{X}$. Given $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}_x$ we have $W_{x,r}^u = \psi(\mathcal{D}_\psi)$. We denote the family of these disks by $\mathcal{W}_r^u := \{W_{x,r}^u : x \in \overline{X}\}$.

Proposition 2.4. *If f is quasi-expanding, then for sufficiently large N , f^{-N} maps \mathcal{W}_r^u inside itself. That is, for each $x \in \overline{X}$, $f^{-N}(W_{x,r}^u) \subset W_{f^{-N}(x),r}^u$. Further, if $y \in W_{x,r}^u$, then $\operatorname{dist}(f^{-n}(x), f^{-n}(y)) \rightarrow 0$ like a constant times κ^{-n} as $n \rightarrow +\infty$.*

Proof. Let κ is as in Proposition 2.1, and let N be large enough that $\rho_1 \kappa^N > \rho_2$. Thus

$$f^{-N}W_{x,r}^u \subset \psi_{f^{-N}(x)}(|\zeta| < \kappa^{-N} \rho^{\text{out}}) \subset \psi_{f^{-N}(x)}(\mathcal{D}_{f^{-N}(x)}) = W_{f^{-N}(x),r}^u$$

For the last assertion, by the normality of Ψ we have $|\psi'(\zeta)| \leq C$ for all $\psi \in \Psi$ and $|\zeta| \leq \rho^{\text{out}}$. Now for any two points of W_x^u , we may write them as $y' = \psi_x(\zeta')$ and $y'' = \psi_x(\zeta)$. The distance between the ζ -coordinates of $f^{-n}(y')$ and $f^{-n}(y'')$ is $\kappa^{-n}|\zeta' - \zeta|$. Thus we conclude that $\operatorname{dist}(f^{-n}(y'), f^{-n}(y'')) \leq \rho^{\text{out}} \kappa^{-n} C$, which proves the last assertion. \square

Proposition 2.5. *If f is quasi-expanding, then for all $x \in \overline{X}$, the set $W_x^u = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f^n W_{f^{-n}(x),r}^u$ is a manifold consisting of unstable points, i.e. $W_x^u \subset \mathbb{W}_x^u$.*

Proof. Given $x \in \overline{X}$ we choose a sequence $\psi_n \in \widehat{\Psi}_{f^n(x)}$. Then $W_{f^{-n}(x),r}^u \supset \psi_n(|\zeta| < \rho^{\text{in}})$. By quasi-contraction, we have that $f^n(W_{f^{-n}(x),r}^u) \supset \psi_0(|\zeta| < \kappa^n \rho^{\text{in}})$. It follows that

$$W_x^u = \psi_0(\mathbb{C}) = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} f^n W_{f^{-n}(x),r}^u.$$

Proposition 2.4 shows that $W_{x,r}^u$, and thus W_x^u , is contained in \mathbb{W}_x^u . \square

Knowing that $W_x^u \subset \mathbb{W}_x^u$, we can show that the family of curves $\mathcal{W}^u = \{W_x^u : x \in \overline{X}\}$ satisfies the three condition of quasi-expansion. This can be done as in section 3 of [14]². This shows the following

Theorem 2.6. *Let $X \subset J$ be an f -invariant set so that $J^* \subset \overline{X}$. Then f is quasi-expanding on X if and only if f is quasi-expanding on \overline{X} .*

Remark 2.7. If f is quasi-expanding on the closed and invariant set X , then by [14, Theorem 3.5] the unstable manifolds are uniquely determined. More precisely, given two families of unstable manifolds $\mathcal{W}^{u,1}$ and $\mathcal{W}^{u,2}$ for which f is quasi-expanding on X , then $W_x^{u,1} = W_x^{u,2}$ for every $x \in X$.

We conclude this section with a uniform Lyapunov stability condition within leaves of \mathcal{W}^u .

Proposition 2.8. *If f is quasi-expanding, and if $\epsilon > 0$ is given, then there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $x, y \in X$, $\text{dist}(x, y) < \delta$, and $y \in W_{x,r}^u$, then $\text{dist}(f^{-n}(x), f^{-n}(y)) < \epsilon$ for all $n \geq 0$.*

Proof. Let κ as in Proposition 2.1. By [5, Theorem 3.2], the inner/outer radii in (1.3) have a ratio $a := \rho^{\text{out}}/\rho^{\text{in}}$ which is determined by the local area bound of \mathcal{W}^u . The sets $W_{x,r}^u$, and thus the area bound, are unchanged if we replace f by f^n . Thus we may assume that $\kappa > a$. We let M denote the supremum of the euclidean norm $\|Df^{-1}(x)\|$ for x in an ϵ neighborhood of X . Now let us choose δ such that $\rho^{\text{out}}(\delta) < \rho^{\text{in}}(\epsilon/M^n)$. It follows that the image $f^{-n}(W_{x,\delta}^u) \subset W_{f^{-n}(x),\delta}^u$ since

$$|\lambda_x \lambda_{f^{-1}(x)} \cdots \lambda_{f^{-n+1}(x)}| \mathcal{D}_{\psi_x}(\delta) \subset \kappa^{-n} \mathcal{D}_{\psi_x} \subset \mathcal{D}_{\psi_{f^{-n}(x)}}(\delta)$$

By the choice of M , we see that $f^{-j}(W_{x,\delta}^u) \subset W_{f^{-j}(x),\epsilon}^u$ for $0 < j < n$. \square

3. Motion of local manifolds

Let f be quasi-expanding on an invariant set X . By Theorem 2.6 we may assume that X is compact. Throughout this section we will assume that \hat{r} is small enough for Proposition 1.6. Recall that for every $r \leq \hat{r}$ and $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}_x$ the map $\psi : \mathcal{D}_\psi(r) \rightarrow W_{x,r}^u$ is proper. Let $\rho^{\text{in/out}} := \rho^{\text{in/out}}(\hat{r})$ as in Proposition 1.6.

²In that paper it is assumed that the set $X \subset J^*$, but the proof also works in our case.

Proposition 3.1. *There exists $C < \infty$ such that for all $x \in X$ and balls $B(x, r) \subset B(x, \hat{r})$, the number of connected components of $W_{x, \hat{r}}^u \cap B(x, r)$ is less than C .*

Proof. Let $\Omega := \{\zeta \in \mathcal{D}_\psi(\hat{r}) : \psi_x(\zeta) \in B(x, r)\}$, so the components of Ω are the pre-images of the components of $W_{x, r}^u \cap B(x, \rho)$. It follows that $\sigma(\zeta) := \text{dist}^2(\psi_x(\zeta), x)$ gives a proper map $\sigma : \Omega \rightarrow [0, \rho^2]$. Since ψ_x is holomorphic, it follows from the maximum principle that all components of Ω are simply connected. Thus the number of connected components is bounded by the total number of critical points of σ (counted with multiplicity) inside $\Omega \subset \mathcal{D}_\psi(\hat{r}) \subset \{|\zeta| < \rho^{\text{out}}\}$. The number of critical points is bounded since Ψ is a normal family. \square

We define $\widehat{W}_{x, r}^u := \bigcap_{\epsilon > 0} W_{x, r+\epsilon}^u \cap B(x, r)$. We note that $\widehat{W}_{x, r}^u$ will consist of $W_{x, r}^u$, together with possibly a finite number of connected components of $W_x^u \cap B(x, r)$ which become “joined” to $W_{x, r}^u$ at critical points inside $B(x, r+\epsilon)$ for every $\epsilon > 0$.

Recall that the *Hausdorff distance* between two compact sets $X, Y \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ is given by $d_H(X, Y) = \max\{\partial_H(X, Y), \partial_H(Y, X)\}$, where

$$\partial_H(X, Y) = \sup_{x \in X} \inf_{y \in Y} \text{dist}(x, y).$$

Proposition 3.2. *Let $x_k \in X$ be a sequence converging to $x \in X$, and $r_k > 0$ be a sequence converging to $r \in (0, \hat{r})$. Then*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \partial_H(\overline{W_{x, r}^u}, \overline{W_{x_k, r_k}^u}) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \partial_H(\overline{W_{x_k, r_k}^u}, \widehat{W_{x, r}^u}) = 0$$

Proof. It is sufficient to consider sequences for which $r_k \in (0, \hat{r})$, and for which ψ_{x_k} converges locally uniformly to some $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}_x$.

Part 1 ($\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \partial_H(\overline{W_{x, r}^u}, \overline{W_{x_k, r_k}^u}) = 0$). The map $s \mapsto \overline{W_{x, s}^u}$ is always continuous in a left neighborhood of the point r . Given $\varepsilon > 0$, we choose $0 < \delta < \varepsilon$ so that $\partial_H(\overline{W_{x, r}^u}, \overline{W_{x, r-3\delta}^u}) < \varepsilon$. For k sufficiently large, we have $r_k \geq r - \delta$, which implies that $\partial_H(\overline{W_{x_k, r-\delta}^u}, \overline{W_{x_k, r_k}^u}) = 0$. Part 1 follows by the triangle inequality, once we show that for k large

$$(3.1) \quad \partial_H(W_{x, r-3\delta}^u, W_{x_k, r-\delta}^u) < \delta.$$

By Proposition 1.6, the set $D := \mathcal{D}_\psi(r - 3\delta)$ is contained in $\{|\zeta| < \rho^{\text{out}}\}$, thus it is relatively compact. For k large we have $\sup_{\zeta \in D} \text{dist}(\psi(\zeta), \psi_k(\zeta)) < \delta$, and therefore $\partial_H(W_{x, r-3\delta}^u, \psi_k(D)) < \delta$. For k large we have $B(x, r - 3\delta) \subset$

$B(x_k, r - 2\delta)$, showing that $\psi_{x_k}(D)$ lies within the ball $B(x_k, r - \delta)$. This implies that $\psi_{x_k}(D) \subset W_{x_k, r-\delta}^u$, and therefore we obtain (3.1).

Part 2 ($\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \partial_H(\overline{W_{x_k, r_k}^u}, \overline{W_{x, r}^u}) = 0$). Let $y_k \in \overline{W_{x_k, r_k}^u}$ be a point lying at the furthest distance from the set $\overline{W_{x, r}^u}$, and let $\zeta_k = \psi_{x_k}^{-1}(y_k)$. Since $\overline{W_{x, r}^u} \subset W_{x, \hat{r}}^u$, by Proposition 1.6 we have $|\zeta_k| < \rho^{\text{out}}$. By taking a subsequence if necessary, we may therefore assume that ζ_k converges to a point ζ_∞ . By local uniform convergence, the sequence $y_k = \psi_{x_k}(\zeta_k)$ converges to the point $y = \psi(\zeta_\infty) \in W_x^u$. Part 2 follows once we show that $y \in \overline{W_{x, r}^u}$.

The norm of the derivative $\|\psi'\|$ is uniformly bounded from above on the disk $\{|\zeta| < \rho^{\text{out}}\}$ for all $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}$. Therefore for every $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small, and k large so that ζ_k and ζ_∞ are close enough, we may assume that $\psi_{x_k}([\zeta_k, \zeta_\infty]) \subset B(x_k, r + \delta)$. It follows that $\psi_{x_k}(\zeta_\infty) \in W_{x_k, r+\delta}^u$, or equivalently that $\zeta_\infty \in \mathcal{D}_{\psi_{x_k}}(r + \delta)$.

Let $\gamma_k : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\psi_{x_k}}(r + \delta)$ be a continuous curve connecting the point 0 to ζ_∞ . Assume that k is sufficiently large so that $\sup_{|\zeta| < \rho^{\text{out}}} \text{dist}(\psi(\zeta), \psi_{x_k}(\zeta)) < \delta$. Then the curve $\psi \circ \gamma_k$ lies within the ball $B(x, r + 2\delta)$. This curve connects the points $x = \psi \circ \gamma_k(0)$ and $y = \psi \circ \gamma_k(1)$, and remains inside the unstable manifold W_x^u . Therefore $y \in W_{x, r+2\delta}^u$ for every $\delta > 0$. This implies that $y \in \overline{W_{x, r}^u}$, concluding the proof of the Proposition. \square

Definition 3.3. We say that $0 < r < \hat{r}$ is a *regular radius* for $x \in X$ if $\overline{W_{x, r}^u}$ intersects $\partial B(x, r)$ transversally.

Proposition 3.4. *Given $x \in X$, there are only finitely many values r which are less than \hat{r} and which are not regular for x .*

Proof. Since W_x^u is the image of ψ_x , having a tangential intersection between $\psi_x(\mathbb{C})$ and $\partial B(x, r)$ at a point $\psi_x(\zeta_x)$, $\zeta_x \in \mathcal{D}_\psi(\hat{r})$ means that ζ_x is a critical point for the map $\zeta \mapsto \text{dist}^2(\psi_x(\zeta), x)$. Since this distance map is the square of the modulus of a holomorphic mapping, there can be only finitely many critical points in a compact region. The (finitely many) critical values of this function correspond to the squares of the values of r which are not regular. \square

Theorem 3.5. *Let f be quasi-expanding on the compact invariant set X , and let $r < \hat{r}$. The map $\psi : \mathcal{D}_\psi(r) \rightarrow B(x, r)$ is a proper imbedding. Further, $W_{x, r}^u$ has the following properties:*

- (i) $W_{x, r}^u$ is a nonsingular subvariety of $B(x, r)$.
- (ii) The family \mathcal{W}_r^u has uniformly bounded area: $\sup_{x \in X} \text{Area}(W_{x, r}^u) < \infty$.
- (iii) If r is a regular radius for x , then the function $(y, s) \mapsto \overline{W_{y, s}^u}$ is continuous in the Hausdorff topology at (x, r) .

Proof. Item (i) is a consequence of Theorem 1.5. Item (ii) is an easy consequence of the normality of Ψ . If r is regular for x then the map $s \mapsto \overline{W_{x,s}^u}$ is continuous with respect to the Hausdorff distance at r . Therefore we have that $\widehat{W}_{x,r}^u = W_{x,r}^u$. Point (iii) is a consequence of Proposition 3.2. \square

Next we observe that if f is quasi-hyperbolic, the local disks $W_{x,r}^s$ and $W_{x,r}^u$ have a weak sort of transversality, in the sense that if two centers are close, then the local stable/unstable disks themselves must intersect.

Proposition 3.6. *Let f be quasi-hyperbolic on X , and $r < \hat{r}$. Then for $r_1 < r$ there exists $r_0 > 0$ with the following property. If $B_0 \subset B_1 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ are concentric balls such that B_j has radius r_j , then for $x', x'' \in B_0 \cap X$, the intersection $W_{x',r}^s \cap W_{x'',r}^u \cap B_1$ is nonempty.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.5 we know that if we fix x and change r slightly, $X \ni y \mapsto W_{y,r}^{s/u}$ is continuous at x with respect to the Hausdorff topology. For $r_0 > 0$ sufficiently small, we have $B(x', r_1) \subset B(x'', r)$ for all $x', x'' \in B_0$. Thus for $x \in B_0$, $W_{x,r}^{s/u} \cap B_1$ are closed subvarieties of B_1 . Since these varieties do not actually coincide in a neighborhood of x , $W_{x,r}^u \cap W_{x,r}^s = \{x\}$ in a neighborhood of x . The intersection of complex varieties has the following continuity property: For any $r_1 > 0$, we may choose $r_0 > 0$ sufficiently small that for $x', x'' \in B_0$, $W_{x',r}^u \cap W_{x'',r}^s \cap B_1 \neq \emptyset$. \square

We conclude this section with a result that is proved much along the lines of Theorem 9.6 of [2]:

Theorem 3.7. *Let f be quasi-hyperbolic, and let $T_1, T_2 \subset J^*$ be closed, invariant subsets. Then $\bigcup_{x \in T_1} W_x^s \cap J^*$ and $(\bigcup_{x \in T_1} W_x^s) \cap (\bigcup_{y \in T_2} W_y^u)$ are dense subsets of J^* .*

4. Projection maps

Let f be quasi-expanding on X . Given $x \in X$ we define $P_x : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ as

$$P_x(\zeta) := \frac{1}{|\psi'_x(0)|_e} \langle \psi_x(\zeta) - \psi_x(0), \psi'_x(0) \rangle,$$

which gives the coordinate of the projection of $\psi_x(\zeta)$ to the tangent line at x .

Note that $P'_x(0) = |\psi'_x(0)|_e$. Given a sequence $x_n \in X$, by normality of the family Ψ , up to taking a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that $\psi_{x_n} \rightarrow \psi \in \widehat{\Psi}$ locally uniformly and $\frac{\psi'_{x_n}(0)}{|\psi'_{x_n}(0)|_e} \rightarrow v$. It follows that $P_{\psi_{x_n}}$ converges locally uniformly to the function

$$(4.1) \quad P(\zeta) = \langle \psi(\zeta) - \psi(0), v \rangle.$$

Therefore $\mathcal{P} = \{P_x : x \in X\}$ is a normal family. We will write $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}$ for the family of all possible normal limit of sequences in \mathcal{P} .

Lemma 4.1. *Let f be quasi-expanding on X . Then every $P \in \widehat{\mathcal{P}}$ is not constant.*

Proof. The map f^{-1} can be written, up to a conjugation, as a finite composition of maps of the form $g_i(x, y) = (y, p_i(y) - a_i x)$, where $|a_i| \neq 0$ and p_i a polynomial of degree at least 2.

If R is sufficiently large, then $g_i(V_R^-) \subset V_R^-$, for all g_i , where V_R^- is as in [3, Lemma 2.5]. Therefore if $g_1(z) \in V_R^-$, we must have $z \in U^-$. It is not hard to show that every complex plane contains a point z so that $g_1(z) \in V_R^-$. Therefore K^- does not contain any complex plane.

Every $P \in \widehat{\mathcal{P}}$ has the form (4.1). If P were constant than the set $\psi(\mathbb{C}) \subset J^-$ would be a complex plane contained in K^- , giving a contradiction. \square

Given a closed (and therefore compact) set $T \subset X$ and $x \in T$ we define

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi_T &:= \{\psi_x : x \in T\}, \\ \widehat{\Psi}_T &:= \{\psi \in \widehat{\Psi} : \psi \text{ is a normal limit of a sequence in } T\}, \\ \widehat{\Psi}_{x,T} &:= \{\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}_T : \psi(0) = x\}.\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore we write

$$(4.2) \quad \tau_T(x) := \max_{\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}_{x,T}} \text{Ord}(\psi), \quad \nu_T := \max_{x \in T} \tau_T(x).$$

Lemma 4.2. *Let f be quasi-expanding on X . Let $T \subset X$ be a closed set so that $\nu_T = 1$. Then there exists $\rho > 0$ so that P_x is injective on $\{|\zeta| < \rho\}$ for every $x \in X$.*

Proof. The family $\mathcal{P}_T = \{P_x : x \in X\}$ is normal. Since $P'_x(0) = |\psi'_x(0)|_e$, and since $\nu_T = 1$, the value of $P'_x(0)$ is uniformly bounded away from 0. Using normality, we may find $\rho, \varepsilon > 0$ so that $P'_x(\{|\zeta| < \rho\}) \subset \{\text{Re } z > \varepsilon\}$ for every $x \in T$. Given $\zeta_1, \zeta_2 \in \{|\zeta| < \rho\}$ it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}|P_x(\zeta_1) - P_x(\zeta_2)| &= |\zeta_1 - \zeta_2| \left| \int_0^1 P'_x(t(\zeta_1 - \zeta_2) + \zeta_2) dt \right| \\ &\geq \varepsilon |\zeta_1 - \zeta_2|,\end{aligned}$$

proving that P_x is injective. \square

We define the *unstable disk of size $\rho > 0$ through $x \in X$* as

$$\begin{aligned} D_{x,\rho}^u &:= \{z \in W_x^u \mid \text{dist}_x^u(z, x) < \rho\} \\ &= \psi_x^u(\{|\zeta| < \rho\}). \end{aligned}$$

Both sets $W_{x,r}^u$ and $D_{x,\rho}^u$ define a neighborhood of $x \in X$, which is relatively compact in W_x^u . This two notions are equivalent by Propositions 1.6 and 1.7.

Note that the map P_x is injective on the disk $\{|\zeta| < \rho\}$ if and only if the set $D_{x,\rho}^u$ is a graph over E_x^u , the complex plane spanned by $\psi'_x(0)$.

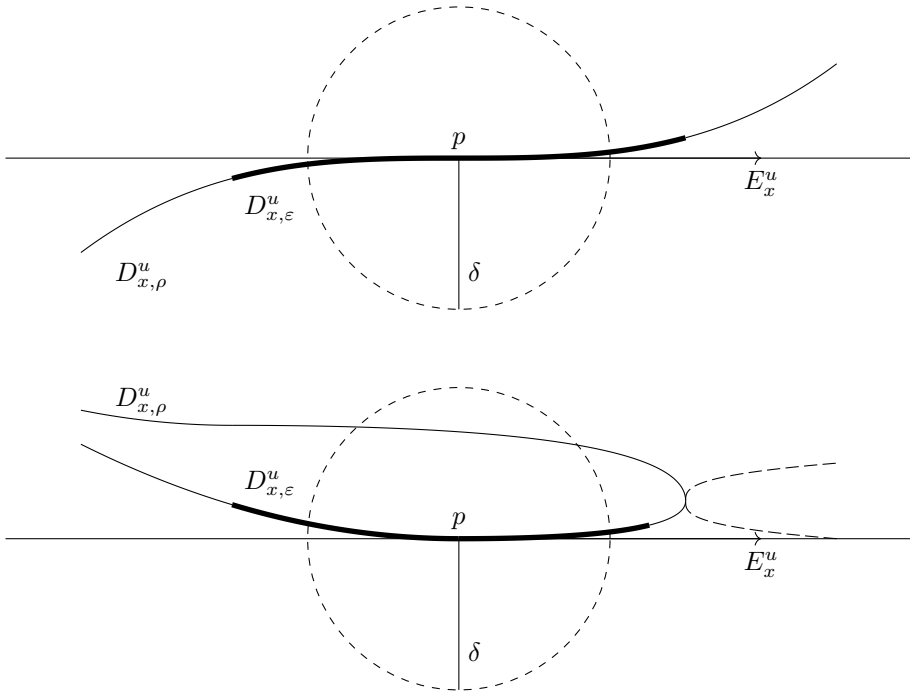


Figure 1: In the first picture P_x is injective on $\{|\zeta| < \rho\}$, in the second it is not.

Lemma 4.3. *Let f be quasi-expanding on X . Let $T \subset X$ be a closed set so that P_x is injective on $\{|\zeta| < \rho\}$ for every $x \in T$. Then for every $0 < \varepsilon < \rho$ we can find $\delta > 0$ so that*

$$(4.3) \quad D_{x,\rho}^u \cap B(x, \delta) \subset D_{x,\varepsilon}^u, \quad \forall x \in T.$$

Proof. For every $x \in T$, the map P_x has no critical points in $\{|\zeta| < \rho\}$. Suppose that there exists a sequence $x_n \in T$ such that $P'_{x_n}(0) \rightarrow 0$. By taking a subsequence of x_n if necessary, we may assume that $\psi_{x_n} \rightarrow \psi$ and that $P_{x_n} \rightarrow P$ locally uniformly. Since $P'(0) = 0$, for every n sufficiently large the map P_{x_n} has a critical point inside $\{|\zeta| < \varepsilon'\}$, contradicting the assumptions of the lemma. Therefore there exists $M > 0$ so that $|P'_x(0)| > M$ for every $x \in T$.

For $x \in T$ the function P_x is univalent in $\{|\zeta| < \varepsilon\}$. If we write $\delta = \frac{M}{4}\varepsilon$, by Kőbe Quarter Theorem, we conclude that

$$\{|\zeta| < \delta\} \subset P_x(\{|\zeta| < \varepsilon\}), \quad \forall x \in T.$$

Let $x \in T$ and $y \in D_{x,\rho}^u \cap B(x, \delta)$. Notice that $|P_x(\zeta)| < \text{dist}(\psi(\zeta), x)$, therefore if $\zeta_y = \psi_x^{-1}(y) \in \{|\zeta| < \rho\}$, then $|P_x(\zeta_y)| < \delta$. Since P_x is injective on $\{|\zeta| < \rho\}$, we must have $|\zeta_y| < \varepsilon$, and therefore $y \in D_{x,\varepsilon}^u$. \square

5. Characterization of hyperbolicity

This section is devoted to a proof of Theorem 2. If a map f is uniformly hyperbolic on J , then there are no tangencies in $J = J^*$. We will therefore assume that f is quasi-hyperbolic on J^* but not uniformly hyperbolic on J and prove that there must be tangencies in J^* . In this section we will use the subscripts s/u in order to distinguish between quasi-contraction and quasi-expansion. The proof of the following fact is essentially contained in [5].

Proposition 5.1. *Let f be quasi-hyperbolic on X . Given a compact and f -invariant set $T \subset X$, let $\tau_T^{s/t}$ be as in (4.2). Then f is uniformly hyperbolic on T if and only if $\nu_T^s = \nu_T^u = 1$.*

By [10] the map f is not uniformly-hyperbolic on J^* , otherwise we would have $J = J^*$. By the proposition above we either have $\nu^s := \nu_{J^*}^s > 1$ or $\nu^u := \nu_{J^*}^u > 1$. By replacing f with f^{-1} if necessary, we may always assume that $\nu^u > 1$.

We define the compact and invariant set

$$\mathcal{J} := \{x \in J^* : \tau^u(x) = \nu^u\} = \{x \in J^* : \tau^u(x) \text{ is maximal}\}.$$

We claim that $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^u = 1$. If instead $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^u > 1$, we could find a sequence $x_k \in \mathcal{J}$ which converges to a point $x \in \mathcal{J}$ with $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^u$ -folding along the unstable direction. For every x_k we can then find a sequence $x_{k,n}$ which converges to x_k with ν^u -folding along the unstable direction. This implies that

$$\tau^u(x) \geq \nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s \nu^u > \nu^u$$

contradicting the maximality of ν^u .

Depending on the value of $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s$, we distinguish between two different cases

Hyperbolic case ($\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s = 1$). In this case by Proposition 5.1 the set \mathcal{J} is uniformly hyperbolic.

Non-hyperbolic case ($\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s > 1$). In this case the set $\mathcal{J}' := \{x \in \mathcal{J} \mid \tau_{\mathcal{J}}^s(x) = \nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s\}$ is uniformly hyperbolic although \mathcal{J} itself is not.

Our proof of Theorem 2 is easier in the non-hyperbolic case, so we will handle it first.

5.1. Proof of Theorem 2 in the non-hyperbolic case

Given $y \in \mathcal{J}'$, by uniform hyperbolicity of \mathcal{J}' the manifolds W_y^u and W_y^s intersect transversally at y . We choose new coordinates in a neighborhood $\mathcal{N} \cong \mathbb{D}^2$ of y , so that $W_{y,\mathcal{N}}^s = \mathbb{D} \times \{0\}$ and $W_{y,\mathcal{N}}^u = \{0\} \times \mathbb{D}$. Here $W_{x,\mathcal{N}}^{s/u}$ denotes the connected component of $W_x^{s/u} \cap \mathcal{N}$ containing $x \in X \cap \mathcal{N}$.

Let $x_k \in \mathcal{J}$ be a sequence converging to $y \in \mathcal{J}'$ with $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s$ -folding along the stable direction. Since $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^u = 1$, the sequence x_k converges to y with 1-folding along the unstable direction. Write $\pi_1, \pi_2 : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ for the projections on the first and second coordinates of \mathcal{N} .

If \mathcal{N} is sufficiently small and k is sufficiently large, then the projection $\pi_2 : W_{x_k,\mathcal{N}}^u \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a degree 1 covering map, while the projection $\pi_1 : W_{x_k,\mathcal{N}}^s \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a degree $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s$ branched covering map. Indeed, should there be no such \mathcal{N} then one could find a subsequence of x_k with strictly higher order of folding in one of the directions, giving a contradiction. We conclude that $W_{x_k,\mathcal{N}}^s$ and $W_{x_k,\mathcal{N}}^u$ intersect in exactly $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s$ points counted with multiplicity.

Since $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^u = 1$, by Lemma 4.2 there exists $\rho_0 > 0$ so that P_x^u is injective on $\{|\zeta| < \rho_0\}$ for all $x \in \mathcal{J}$. By choosing $0 < \rho < \rho_0$ small and by taking a subsequence of x_k if necessary, we may assume that $D_{x_k,\rho}^{s/u} \subset W_{x_k,\mathcal{N}}^{s/u}$. Recall that $D_{x_k,\rho}^{s/u} = \psi_{x_k}^{s/u}(|\zeta| < \rho)$.

Given $\rho > 0$, we may take k sufficiently large the set $D_{x_k,\rho}^s \cap D_{x_k,\rho}^u$ contains (at least) $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s$ points counted with multiplicity. If $0 < \rho < \rho_0$ is sufficiently small we conclude that

$$D_{x_k,\rho}^s \cap D_{x_k,\rho}^u = W_{x_k,\mathcal{N}}^s \cap W_{x_k,\mathcal{N}}^u.$$

This also shows that points in $W_{x_k,\mathcal{N}}^s \cap W_{x_k,\mathcal{N}}^u$ get uniformly close to x_k with respect to the intrinsic distances $\text{dist}_{x_k}^{s/u}$. We obtain the following

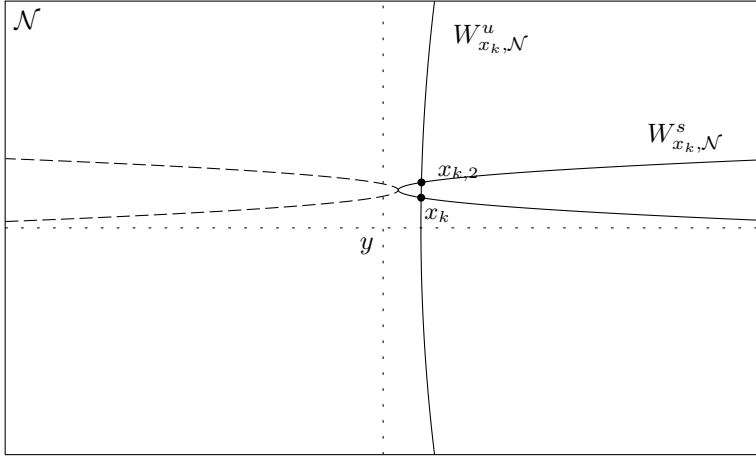


Figure 2: The intersection between $W_{x_k, \mathcal{N}}^s$ and $W_{x_k, \mathcal{N}}^u$.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $y \in \mathcal{J}$ and $\rho < \rho_0$ sufficiently small. Then there exists a sequence $x_k \in \mathcal{J}$ converging to y with $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s$ -folding along the stable direction, so that $D_{x_k, \rho}^s \cap D_{x_k, \rho}^u$ contains $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s$ points counted with multiplicity, and so that*

$$(5.1) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}_{x_k}^{s/u} \left(x_k, D_{x_k, \rho}^s \cap D_{x_k, \rho}^u \right) = 0.$$

The following proposition implies Theorem 2 in the non-hyperbolic case.

Proposition 5.3. *The point x_k is a tangency of order $\nu_{\mathcal{J}}^s$ for every k sufficiently large.*

Proof. It suffices to show that when k is sufficiently large the set $D_{x_k, \rho}^s \cap D_{x_k, \rho}^u$ contains a unique point. Suppose that this is not the case. Up to taking a subsequence if necessary, we may then assume that for every k there exists $\tilde{x}_k \in D_{x_k, \rho}^s \cap D_{x_k, \rho}^u$ which is not x_k . By Proposition 2.3 the value of $\text{dist}_{f^n(x_k)}^u(f^n(x_k), f^n(\tilde{x}_k))$ increases exponentially in n . Therefore for each k there exists a unique n_k so that

$$\begin{aligned} f^{n_k}(\tilde{x}_k) &\in D_{f^{n_k}(x_k), \rho}^u & \forall n \leq n_k \\ f^{n_k+1}(\tilde{x}_k) &\notin D_{f^{n_k+1}(x_k), \rho}^u. \end{aligned}$$

By (5.1) we have $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}_{x_k}^u(x_k, \tilde{x}_k) = 0$. Therefore the sequence n_k is divergent.

Let $\varepsilon \in (0, \rho)$ small enough so that $f(D_{x,\varepsilon}^u) \subset D_{f(x),\rho}^u$ for every $x \in J^*$, and let $\delta > 0$ as in Lemma 4.3.

As a consequence of Propositions 1.6 and 2.3, there exists $n_\delta > 0$ so that

$$f^n(D_{x,\rho}^s) \subset W_{f^n(x),\delta}^s \subset B(f^n(x), \delta), \quad \forall n \geq n_\delta, x \in J^*.$$

Choose k sufficiently large so that $n_k \geq n_\delta$. By invariance of \mathcal{J} and (4.3) we conclude that

$$f^{n_k}(\tilde{x}_k) \in D_{f^{n_k}(x_k),\rho}^u \cap B(f^{n_k}(x_k), \delta) \subset D_\varepsilon^u(f^{n_k}(x_k)).$$

By the definition of $\varepsilon > 0$ it follows that $f^{n_k+1}(\tilde{x}_k) \in D_{f^{n_k+1},\rho}^u$. This contradicts the definition of n_k , showing that tangencies exist. \square

5.2. Proof of Theorem 2 in the hyperbolic case

In the non-hyperbolic case we were able to find tangencies inside \mathcal{J} , using that $D_{x,\rho}^u$ are graphs over the unstable direction. When \mathcal{J} is hyperbolic, we will find our tangencies inside $J^* \setminus \mathcal{J}$. But now by Lemma 4.2 there exists $\rho_0 > 0$ such that $P_x^{s/u}$ is injective on $\{|\zeta| < \rho_0\}$ for every $x \in \mathcal{J}$.

We will use the following analogue of Lemma 5.2 for the hyperbolic case.

Lemma 5.4. *Let $y \in \mathcal{J}$ and $\rho < \rho_0$ sufficiently small. Then there exists a sequence $x_k \in J^* \cap W_y^s$ which converges to y with ν^u -folding along the unstable direction, so that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}_y^s(y, x_k) = 0$, so that $D_{x_k,\rho}^s \cap D_{x_k,\rho}^u$ contains ν^u points counted with multiplicity, and so that*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}_{x_k}^{s/u} \left(x_k, D_{x_k,\rho}^s \cap D_{x_k,\rho}^u \right) = 0.$$

Proof. Choose a sequence $x_k \in J^*$ which converges to $y \in \mathcal{J}$ with ν^u -folding along the unstable direction.

Similarly to the non-hyperbolic case, we can find a neighborhood \mathcal{N} of y so that when k is sufficiently large $W_{y,\mathcal{N}}^s \cap W_{x_k,\mathcal{N}}^u$ contains ν^u points counted with multiplicity. Given k large, we choose $\tilde{x}_k \in W_{y,\mathcal{N}}^s \cap W_{x_k,\mathcal{N}}^u$. As in the previous section, we may show that the points in the sequence \tilde{x}_k get close to y and x_k with respect to the intrinsic distances dist_y^s and $\text{dist}_{x_k}^u$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. This shows that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}_y^s(y, \tilde{x}_k) = 0$.

For every k we have $\psi_{x_k}^u(\zeta) = \psi_{x_k}^u(a_k \zeta + b_k)$. Since $\text{dist}_{x_k}^u(x_k, \tilde{x}_k)$ converges to zero, by Lemma 2.2 we conclude that $|a_k| \rightarrow 1$ and that $b_k \rightarrow 0$. This shows that the sequences $\psi_{x_k}^u$ and $\psi_{x_k}^u$ have the same normal limit, and thus that \tilde{x}_k

converges to y with ν^u -folding along the unstable direction. Furthermore we have

$$W_{x_k, \mathcal{N}}^s = W_{y, \mathcal{N}}^s \quad \text{and} \quad W_{x_k, \mathcal{N}}^u = W_{x_k, \mathcal{N}}^u,$$

showing that the set $W_{x_k, \mathcal{N}}^s \cap W_{x_k, \mathcal{N}}^u$ consists of ν^u points counted with multiplicity. Following the strategy used in the non-hyperbolic case, it is not hard to prove that the sequence \tilde{x}_k satisfies the conclusions of the Lemma. \square

In the remainder of this section we will assume that f has no tangencies on J^* , which in the end will lead to a contradiction. Let $y \in \mathcal{J}$ and $0 < \rho < \rho_0$ small, and choose a sequence x_k as in the previous lemma. The absence of tangencies implies that the set $D_{x_k, \rho}^s \cap D_{x_k, \rho}^u$ consists of ν^u distinct points, which we will denote as $\{x_k, x_{k,2}, \dots, x_{k,\nu^u}\}$. By changing their order if necessary, we may assume that there exists a sequence m_k , so that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} m_k = \infty$ and so that

$$\begin{aligned} f^{-n}(x_{k,i}) &\in D_{f^{-n}(x_k), \rho}^s \quad \forall n \leq m_k, \forall i = 2, \dots, \nu^u \\ f^{-m_k-1}(x_{k,2}) &\notin D_{f^{-m_k-1}(x_k), \rho}^s. \end{aligned}$$

For every couple of positive integers (k, n) we write $\psi_{k,n} = \psi_{f^{-n}(x_k)}^s$ and $P_{k,n} = P_{f^{-n}(x_k)}^s$. Note that if for some large k the map P_{k,m_k} were injective, then the strategy of Proposition 5.3 would work, giving existence of tangencies. Since we are under the assumption that tangencies do not exist, it follows that

Lemma 5.5. *If k is sufficiently large, the map P_{k,m_k} is not injective on $\{|\zeta| < \rho\}$.*

After taking a subsequence of x_k if necessary, we may assume that all maps P_{k,m_k} are not injective on $\{|\zeta| < \rho\}$. Since $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{dist}_y^s(y, x_k) = 0$, by Lemma 2.2, we have that $\text{dist}_{x_k}^s = c_k \text{dist}_y^s$, with $c_k \rightarrow 1$. It follows that when k is sufficiently large $D_{x_k, \rho}^s \subset D_{y, \rho_0}^s$, proving that the map $P_{k,0}$ is injective on $\{|\zeta| < \rho\}$.

Therefore we may find a positive integer $0 \leq n_k < m_k$ so that

$$\begin{aligned} P_{k,n} &\text{ is injective on } \{|\zeta| < \rho\} \text{ for all } n \leq n_k, \\ P_{k,n_k+1} &\text{ is not injective on } \{|\zeta| < \rho\}. \end{aligned}$$

The sequence x_k converges to y with respect to the intrinsic distance dist_y^s . Therefore for every $n \geq 0$ we have $D_{f^{-n}(x_k), \rho}^s \subset D_{f^{-n}(y), \rho_0}^s$ for every k sufficiently large. Therefore the sequence n_k diverges.

By taking a subsequence of x_k if necessary, we may assume that for every integer i the sequence ψ_{k,n_k+i} converges locally uniformly to $\psi_i \in \widehat{\Psi}^s$ and P_{k,n_k+i} converges locally uniformly to $P_i \in \widehat{\mathcal{P}}^s$. Furthermore we have

$$P_i(\zeta) = \langle \psi_i(\zeta) - \psi_i(0), v_i \rangle,$$

for some unit vector v_i .

As shown in [14, Lemma 3.2], for every integer i there exists $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{C}$ so that

$$(5.2) \quad f^{-i} \circ \psi_0(\zeta) = \psi_i(\lambda_i \zeta).$$

Furthermore if $\kappa > 1$ is as in Proposition 2.1 for the map f^{-1} , then we have $|\lambda_i| \geq \kappa^i$ when $i > 0$ and $|\lambda_i| \leq \kappa^i$ when $i < 0$.

Lemma 5.6. *The maps $\psi_i : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ are injective holomorphic immersions.*

Proof. Suppose that the map ψ_0 has a critical point at ζ_0 . Let $\kappa > 1$ as above and choose a positive integer N so that $\kappa^{-N}\zeta_0 \in \{|\zeta| < \rho\}$. By (5.2) we have

$$f^N \psi_0(\zeta) = \psi_{-N}(\lambda_{-N} \zeta)$$

with $|\lambda_{-N}| \leq \kappa^{-N}$. We conclude that the map ψ_{-N} has a critical point at $\zeta_{-N} = \lambda_{-N}\zeta_0 \in \{|\zeta| < \rho\}$. It is clear that $P'_{-N}(\zeta_{-N}) = 0$.

By Lemma 4.1 the map P_{-N} is not constant, therefore ζ_{-N} is an isolated critical point. By Rouché Theorem, we deduce that when k is sufficiently large P_{k,n_k-N} also has a critical point close to ζ_{-N} and inside $\{|\zeta| < \rho\}$, contradicting the fact that $P_{k,n}$ is injective on this disk for $n \leq n_k$.

Write $y_0 = \psi_0(0)$. Then by [14, Corollary 3.1], we have that $\psi_0 = \psi_{y_0} \circ h$ for some polynomial h . Since ψ_0 has no critical point on all \mathbb{C} we conclude that h is an affine map proving that ψ_0 is an holomorphic immersion. By (5.2), given an integer i we have $\psi_i(\zeta) = f^{-i}\psi_0(\zeta \lambda_i^{-1})$, proving that every ψ_i is an injective holomorphic immersion. \square

If $y_i = \psi_i(0)$, as a consequence of Proposition 1.3, we must have that ψ_i and ψ_{y_i} are equal up to a rotation. It is also not hard to show that

$$P_i(\zeta) = \frac{1}{|\psi'_i(0)|_e} \langle \psi_i(\zeta) - \psi_i(0), \psi'_i(0) \rangle$$

Since $n_k < m_k$, given $\kappa > 1$ as in Proposition 2.3 for the map f^{-1} , we have that

$$f^{-n_k} \{x_k, x_{k,2}, \dots, x_{k,\nu^u}\} \subset D_{f^{-n_k}(x_k), \kappa^{-n_k} \rho}^u \cap D_{f^{-n_k}(x_k), \rho}^s.$$

Recall that $\psi_0 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \psi_{f^{-n_k}(x_k)}^s$. Lemma 5.6 implies that the sequence $f^{-n_k}(x_k)$ converges to $y_0 = \psi_0(0)$ with 1-folding along the stable direction. Every intersection point $f^{-n_k}(x_{k,i})$ gets uniformly close to $f^{-n_k}(x_k)$ with respect to the intrinsic metric $\text{dist}_{f^{-n_k}(x_k)}^u$. Therefore by continuity of transverse intersection either y_0 is a tangency point, which is not possible by the no tangencies assumption, or the sequence $f^{-n_k}(x_k)$ converges to y_0 with ν^u -folding along the unstable direction, which implies that $y_0 \in \mathcal{J}$. Since the latter must be the case we deduce that $f^{-1}(y_0) = \psi_1(0) \in \mathcal{J}$.

Since $f^{-1}(y_0) \in \mathcal{J}$ we conclude that P_1 is injective on $\{|\zeta| < \rho_0\}$ and that P_{k,n_k+1} converges locally uniformly to this function. It follows that for k sufficiently large, the function P_{k,n_k+1} is injective on $\{|\zeta| < \rho\}$, contradicting the definition of n_k , and therefore the assumption that there are no tangencies in J^* . This concludes the proof of the Theorem.

6. Consequences of Theorem 2

In this section we will assume that f is quasi-hyperbolic on J^* . Given $m^s, m^u \geq 1$ we define

$$J_{m^s, m^u}^* := \{x \in J^* : \tau^s(x) = m^s, \tau^u(x) = m^u\}.$$

Proposition 6.1. *If a point $x \in J_{m^s, m^u}^*$ and W_x^u and W_x^s are tangent to order k then the forward limit set of x is contained in $J_{p,q}^*$ with $p \geq m^s$ and $q \geq (k+1)m^u$ the backward limit set of x is contained in $J_{p',q'}^*$ with $p' \geq (k+1)m^s$ and $q' \geq m^u$.*

Proof. We prove the first statement. The second statement follows by considering f^{-1} . Consider the case when $m^s = m^u = 1$. Since W_x^u and W_x^s are tangent to order k we can assume that for some $c \neq 0$, $\psi_x^s(\zeta) = \psi_x^u(c\zeta) + \dots$ where the dots represent terms of order greater than k . Write $f^n(\psi_x^s(\zeta)) = \psi_{f^n(x)}^s(\lambda_n \zeta)$ and $f^n(\psi_x^u(\zeta)) = \psi_{f^n(x)}^u(\mu_n \zeta)$. For some $\kappa > 1$ we have $\lambda_n \geq \kappa^n$ and $\mu_n \leq \kappa^{-n}$.

Now $f^n(\psi_x^s(\zeta)) = f^n(\psi_x^u(c\zeta))$ up to terms of order greater than k . Write $\psi_{f^n(x)}^s(\zeta) = f^n(x) + \vec{a}_{1,n}\zeta + \vec{a}_{2,n}\zeta^2 + \dots$ and $\psi_{f^n(x)}^u(\zeta) = f^n(x) + \vec{b}_{1,n}\zeta + \vec{b}_{2,n}\zeta^2 + \dots$. Then we have $\psi_{f^n(x)}^s(\lambda_n \zeta)$ is equal to $\psi_{f^n(x)}^u(c\mu_n \zeta)$ up to order k so by comparing coefficients we get $\vec{a}_{j,n}\lambda_n^j = \vec{b}_{j,n}c^j\mu_n^j$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$. By normality, $|b_{j,n}|$ is bounded by a constant depending on j but not n so $|\vec{a}_{j,n}| \leq C_j \kappa^{-2n} |c^j|$. We conclude that for $j = 1, \dots, k$, $|\vec{a}_{j,n}| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. In particular if x' is in the forward limit set of x then taking $\psi \in \widehat{\Psi}_{x'}^u$ to be a convergent subsequence of $\psi_{f^n(x)}^u$ the coefficients of $\psi(\zeta)$ vanish for $j = 1, \dots, k$.

If there is a map $\psi_0 \in \widehat{\Psi}_x^u$ which vanishes to order ℓ then ψ can be written as the composition of the map ψ_x^u and a map α of order ℓ . Arguing as above we can find a sequence $\psi_n \in \widehat{\Psi}_{f^n(x)}^u$ whose limit vanish to order at least $(k+1)\ell$. \square

Corollary 6.2. *There is a bound on the order of tangency between stable and unstable manifolds.*

Proof. In [5] it is shown that the set J_{m^s, m^u}^* is empty for m^s and m^u large. \square

Corollary 6.3. *If q is a point of tangency between stable and unstable manifolds, then q is wandering, i.e., it is not contained in either its forward or backward limit set.*

Proof. We have $q \in J_{m^s, m^u}^*$ for some m^s and m^u . By Proposition 6.1, every point of the forward or backward limit set of a point of tangency is contained in J_{n^s, n^u}^* , with either $n^s > m^s$ or $n^u > m^u$, or both. \square

Theorem 6.4. *If f is quasi-hyperbolic on J^* , then the condition that J^+ is laminated in a neighborhood of J^* is equivalent to the condition that J^- is laminated a neighborhood of J^* ; and either condition is equivalent to hyperbolicity on J .*

Proof. If f is quasi-hyperbolic on J^* but not hyperbolic on J , then by Theorem 2 there is a tangency of order $k \geq 2$. Therefore by Proposition 6.1 both $J_{j_s, k}^*$ and J_{k, j_u}^* are non-empty for some $j_s, j_u \geq 1$. It follows that the disks of $W_{x,r}^s$ (as well as the disks of $W_{x,r}^u$) exhibit local folding at some points of J_{\max}^* . If p is a saddle point, then the stable manifold W_p^s is dense in J^+ , and each disk $W_{x,r}^s$ is either disjoint from or contained in W_p^s . If J^+ is laminated, then the disks $W_{x,r}^s$ are subsets of global leaves of the lamination. In conclusion, if f is not uniformly hyperbolic, then the $W_{x,r}^s$ exhibit local folding at some point x_0 , and so J^+ is not laminated in a neighborhood of x_0 . \square

Let L be a Riemann Surface injectively immersed in \mathbb{C}^2 . Given $x \in L$ we write $L_{x,\varepsilon}$ for the connected component of $L \cap B(x, \varepsilon)$ containing x . Here the connected component is taken with respect to the intrinsic topology of L . Given another Riemann surface $S \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ and $x \in L \cap S$, we say that L and S are *locally equal at x* if $L_{x,\varepsilon} = S_{x,\varepsilon}$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. If L and S are not locally equal at x , then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ so that $L_{x,\varepsilon} \cap S_{x,\varepsilon} = \{x\}$.

Finally, we recapture an earlier result from §2 of [1]. The following theorem provides a characterization of hyperbolicity that does not assume a priori that f is quasi-hyperbolic, and it removes the transversality hypothesis from [5, Theorem 8.3]:

Theorem 6.5. *A Hénon map f is uniformly hyperbolic on J if and only if J^+ and J^- are Riemann surface laminations in a neighborhood of J^* .*

Proof. By the previous theorem, it suffices to show that if J^\pm are laminated in a neighborhood of J^* , then f is quasi-hyperbolic on J^* . We will write $L_x^s \in \mathcal{L}^+$ and $L_x^u \in \mathcal{L}^-$ for the *stable and unstable* leaves of the lamination through a point $x \in J^*$.

Assume that $S \subset K^+$ is a Riemann surface containing $x \in J^*$. We claim that L_x^s and S are locally equal at x . By Slodkowski [17] there exists an open neighborhood $\mathcal{U} \ni x$ so that $\mathcal{L}^+|_{\mathcal{U}}$ extends to a lamination \mathcal{L}^* of \mathcal{U} . Every leaf of \mathcal{L}^* is either contained in K^+ or in U^+ . Assume that L_x^s and S are not locally equal at x . Then for $y \in \mathcal{U}$ close to x , the leaf of \mathcal{L}^* through y intersects S , and therefore is contained in K^+ . We conclude that a ball centered at x is contained in K^+ , which is not possible since $x \in J^*$.

If p is a saddle then $L_p^s \subset W_p^s$ and $L_p^u \subset W_p^u$. In particular the stable and unstable manifolds satisfy the proper bounded area condition of [5]. By [5, Corollary 3.5] the map f is quasi-expanding provided that for every $\delta > 0$ there exists $\eta > 0$ so that

$$\sup_{W_{p,\delta}^u} G^+ > \eta \quad \text{for every saddle } p \in \mathcal{S}.$$

A similar statement holds for quasi-contraction. If the condition above is not satisfied then, since the leaves of the lamination change continuously, the leaf $L_x^u \in \mathcal{L}^-$ is locally contained in K^+ for some $x \in J^*$. In particular the stable and unstable leaves $L_x^{s/u}$ are locally equal at x . The theorem follows once we show that this cannot occur.

The laminations \mathcal{L}^\pm are locally invariant, meaning that for $x \in J^*$ the images of $L_x^{s/u}$ under the map f are locally equal to $L_{f(x)}^{s/u}$ at $f(x)$. This holds for saddle points, and thus it holds everywhere in J^* by continuity of the lamination. It follows that \mathcal{L}^\pm extend to laminations of J^\pm . Indeed given a point $y \in J^+$, by the Ergodic Closing Lemma of [9] every cluster value of the sequence of Cesarò averages $\nu_n = n^{-1} \sum_n \delta_{f^n(y)}$ is supported on J^* . In particular there exists a subsequence n_k so that $f^{n_k}(y) \rightarrow J^*$. By pulling back the lamination \mathcal{L}^+ along the orbit of y , we obtain a local lamination near y . The invariance of \mathcal{L}^+ guarantees that the lamination near y is locally unique. We can glue together these local laminations to obtain a global lamination of J^+ . We will keep denoting the global laminations of J^\pm as \mathcal{L}^\pm .

Suppose that L_x^s and L_x^u are locally equal at $x \in J$. If $L_x^s \not\subset L_x^u$, we write V for the connected component of $\text{int}(L_x^s \cap L_x^u)$ containing x , and we choose $y \in \partial V$. It is important to remark that the topology we consider here is the

intrinsic topology of the Riemann surface L_x^s . Since $y \in J$, stable and unstable leaves are defined at y , and we have $L_y^s = L_x^s$. Choose a neighborhood $\mathcal{U} \ni y$ such that $\mathcal{L}^-|_{\mathcal{U}}$ is homeomorphic to the trivial lamination of $S \times \mathbb{D}$. Let V' be the connected component of $V \cap \mathcal{U}$ so that $y \in \partial V'$. The set $V' \subset J^-$ is a Riemann surface, thus V' is contained in a single leaf of the lamination $\mathcal{L}^-|_{\mathcal{U}}$. In particular $V' \subset L_y^u$, and therefore $L_y^u = L_x^u$.

It follows that the local intersection between L_x^s and L_x^u at y always contains more than one point, and therefore that L_x^s and L_x^u are locally equal at y . This contradicts the fact that $y \in \partial V$. We conclude that $L_x^s \subset L_x^u$, and similarly that $L_x^u \subset L_x^s$, which implies that $L_x^s = L_x^u$. Given $y_0 \in \overline{L_x^s}$ we have $y_0 \in J^+$. By the maximum principle, the point y_0 is not a local maximum of the map $y \mapsto \text{dist}(y, 0)$ on the manifold $L_{y_0}^s$. Since the leaves of \mathcal{L}^+ move continuously, there exists a point $y' \in L_x^s$ with $\text{dist}(y', 0) > \text{dist}(y_0, 0)$. This shows that L_x^s is not bounded, contradicting the fact that $L_x^s = L_x^u \subset J$, and thus showing that L_x^s and L_x^u cannot be locally equal at any point of J , concluding the proof of the theorem. \square

References

- [1] ERIC BEDFORD and ROMAIN DUJARDIN. Topological and geometric hyperbolicity criteria for polynomial automorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2 . *To appear*. [MR4142445](#)
- [2] ERIC BEDFORD, MIKHAIL LYUBICH, and JOHN SMILLIE. Polynomial diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2 . IV. The measure of maximal entropy and laminar currents. *Invent. Math.*, **112**(1):77–125, 1993. [MR1207478](#)
- [3] ERIC BEDFORD and JOHN SMILLIE. Polynomial diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2 : currents, equilibrium measure and hyperbolicity. *Invent. Math.*, **103**(1):69–100, 1991. [MR1079840](#)
- [4] ERIC BEDFORD and JOHN SMILLIE. Polynomial diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2 . III. Ergodicity, exponents and entropy of the equilibrium measure. *Math. Ann.*, **294**(3):395–420, 1992. [MR1188127](#)
- [5] ERIC BEDFORD and JOHN SMILLIE. Polynomial diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2 . VIII: Quasi-expansion. *Amer. J. of Math.*, **124**(2):221–271, 2002. [MR1890993](#)
- [6] ERIC BEDFORD and JOHN SMILLIE. Real polynomial diffeomorphisms with maximal entropy: Tangencies. *Ann. of Math. (2)*, **160**(1):1–26, 2004. [MR2119716](#)

- [7] PIERRE BERGER and ROMAIN DUJARDIN. On stability and hyperbolicity for polynomial automorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2 . *Ann. Sci. Éc. Norm. Supér. (4)*, **50**(2):449–477, 2017. [MR3993324](#)
- [8] LENNART CARLESON, PETER W. JONES, and JEAN-CHRISTOPHE YOCOZ. Julia and John. *Bol. Soc. Brasil. Mat. (N.S.)*, **25**(1):1–30, 1994. [MR1274760](#)
- [9] ROMAIN DUJARDIN. A closing lemma for polynomial automorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2 . *ArXiv e-prints*, September 2017. [MR4142445](#)
- [10] ROMAIN DUJARDIN. Saddle hyperbolicity implies hyperbolicity for polynomial automorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2 . *ArXiv e-prints*, June 2018. [MR4216565](#)
- [11] ROMAIN DUJARDIN and MIKHAIL LYUBICH. Stability and bifurcations for dissipative polynomial automorphisms of \mathbb{C}^2 . *Invent. Math.*, **200**(2):439–511, 2015. [MR3338008](#)
- [12] JOHN ERIK FORNÆSS and NESSIM SIBONY. Complex Hénon mappings in \mathbb{C}^2 and Fatou–Bieberbach domains. *Duke Math. J.*, **65**(2):345–380, 1992. [MR1150591](#)
- [13] SHMUEL FRIEDLAND and JOHN MILNOR. Dynamical properties of plane polynomial automorphisms. *Ergodic Theory Dynam. Systems*, **9**(1):67–99, 1989. [MR0991490](#)
- [14] LORENZO GUERINI and HAN PETERS. Julia sets of complex Hénon maps. *Internat. J. Math.*, **29**(7):1850047, 22, 2018. [MR3825010](#)
- [15] JOHN H. HUBBARD. The Hénon mapping in the complex domain. In *Chaotic dynamics and fractals*, volume 2 of *Notes Rep. Math. Sci. Engrg.*, pages 101–111. 1986. [MR0858009](#)
- [16] MIKHAIL LYUBICH and HAN PETERS. Classification of invariant Fatou components for dissipative Hénon maps. *Geom. Funct. Anal.*, **24**(3):887–915, 2014. [MR3213832](#)
- [17] ZBIGNIEW ŚLODKOWSKI. Holomorphic motions and polynomial hulls. *Proc. Amer. Math. Soc.*, **111**(2):347–355, 1991. [MR1037218](#)

Eric Bedford
Stony Brook University
Stony Brook, NY 11794
US
E-mail: ebedford@math.stonybrook.edu

Lorenzo Guerini
Korteweg de Vries Institute for Mathematics
University of Amsterdam
Science Park 107, Amsterdam 1090GE
Netherlands
E-mail: lorenzo.guerini92@gmail.com

John Smillie
Mathematics Institute, Zeeman Building
University of Warwick
Coventry CV4 7AL
US
E-mail: J.Smillie@warwick.ac.uk